FACTS ON FILE

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF NO. CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Rhee agreed to accept Korean truce; Reds launched strong drive on east-central front.
Beria purged in USSR.
U.S. food offered E. Germany.
Big 4 talks on Germany next fall proposed by Western Big 3.
U.S. aid authorization passed; aid increase refused Iran.

United States

President aided drought area.
McCarthy dropped invesigator Matthews, clashed with Admin. over CIA probe & "book burning."
Fathers slated for draft.
Congress extended profits tax.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

ROK Yields on Truce

Reds Hold Up Signing

The U.S. announced July 11 that Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea had agreed to an armistice on terms accepted by the other Allies.

But this was followed by a new deadlock in the truce conference in Panmunjom. The Reds said July 15 there was only "vague" assurance that the ROK would obey a truce. They denounced the U.S. for making "secret agreements" with Rhee.

Meanwhile the Communists were waging their biggest drive in 2 years on the Korean battlefront.

Rhee-Robertson Accord

Walter S. Robertson, U.S. Assistant State Secy. for Far Eastern Affairs, apparently succeeded in his 2-week effort to persuade Rhee to go along on the truce.

They issued a joint statement (July 12 in Seoul) that said so in a roundabout way. Although phrased in general terms, it implied that the ROK President had accepted Pres. Eisenhower's views on a truce & a U.S.-ROK defense pact.[1]

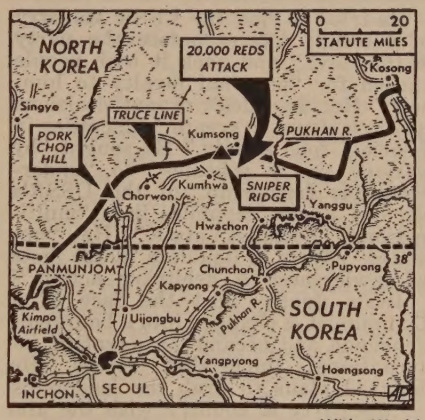
(Rhee was said to have signed a detailed agreement with the U.S. but it remained confidential. American officials took pains to cause Rhee no embarrassment over his capitulation to the Eisenhower terms.)

Joint Statement

The public statement pledged continued U.S.-ROK collaboration "in the post-armistice period." It called for liberation outside Red territory of anti-Communist prisoners of war as provided for in the draft truce agreement. It said the U.S. & ROK were "in agreement in respect to entering into a mutual defense pact, negotiations for which are now under way." (Pres. Eisenhower had offered Rhee such a pact if South Korea first accepted the armistice. Rhee had demanded that the pact be signed before an armistice.)

The statement also said "wide areas of agreement" had been established during the Seoul talks on "political, economic & defense lines" and "our broad objective of a secure & lasting peace in the Far East." It pledged "determination to work together for the realization within the shortest practical time of our common objective, namely, a free, independent & unified Korea." (Rhee was understood to have dropped his demand that the war be resumed if no peace resulted in 90 days from a post-armistice political conference with the Reds.)

Robertson, who left Seoul for Washington July 12, assured newsmen: "We could not have made such a statement if we did not have assurances that Pres. Rhee was going to collaborate in an armistice."[2]



Wide World

Black arrow shows where Reds struck heavy blow at ROK-manned sector July 13. At least 70,000 Reds were in battle July 15.

Rhee said July 13 he stood as ever for "unification & independence of Korea & the defeat of Communist aggression. There may be a change of methods but not of objectives."[3]

Sees U.S. Delay on Pact

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), U.S. Senate acting majority leader and a supporter of Rhee, said July 13 there could be no Congressional action on an ROK mutual security pact until 1954. He said he felt Rhee understood that it could not be taken up before the present session adjourned July 31.[4]

Truce Sessions Resumed

Truce-team sessions, broken off by the Reds June 20 because South Korea had freed anti-Communist POWs, were resumed in secret July 10. A copy of the Rhee-Robertson statement was handed to the Communists July 12. Red broadcasts the next 4 days indicated the Communists refused to sign a truce, claiming lack of assurance that the UN could control South Korea. UN delegates walked out of the session July 15 but another meeting was held next day.

(Robertson said after he had reported to Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles in Washington July 15: Rhee had agreed to "collaborate" with the U.S. in seeking peaceful unification of a free Korea. "We can proceed in good faith to sign the armistice whenever the Communists are ready.")[5]

The Reds also charged July 13 that UN planes had bombed & strafed a POW camp at Sunan (near Pyongyang) in North Korea July 10, killing 5 prisoners & 4 Communist camp personnel. Another Red complaint July 14 said a UN artillery shell had landed in the demilitarized Panmunjom area July 12.[6]

Big 3 Warn Reds

The U.S., British & French Foreign Ministers, meeting in Washington [see p. 231B2], warned July 14 that their Govts. would "again support the restoration of peace & security" by UN action if the Reds should "renew their aggression in Korea after an armistice." The Big 3 "agreed to pursue every effort to assist the stout-hearted & sorely tried Koreans to unite peacefully under institutions of their own choosing."

Red Drive on Central Front

An estimated 70,000-80,000 Chinese Communists began a drive July 13 against a 20-mi.-wide sector of the east-central front defended by 4 South Korean divisions (see map).

The attack was described as the heaviest launched by the Reds since May 1951. It was directed against a northward bulge in the front between Kumhwa & Kumsong.

The ROK Capitol Division, in the Sniper Ridge area, and the 3d, 6th & 8th Divisions fell back 4 miles July 13-14. Heavy rain at first aided the Reds by protecting them from air

1—see pp. 193E, 185L 2—see p. 221FL-F2 3—see p. 221C2 4—see p. 221G2 5—see p. 221C1 6—see pp. 58A, 34N (See Index sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

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attacks. But mud, Allied artillery, U.S. B-29s bombing by radar, and newly-entrenched ROK troops stalled their progress July 15-16. An American officer said July 14 the Reds had "paid a terrible price" for their gains.[1]

Other Action

Preceding the central-front attack, the Reds had forced Americans off Porkchop Hill (western front) July 11 after a 5-day battle.[2]

U.S. Sabrejet pilots reported 7 Red MIG-15s downed July 12 during fighter-bomber raids on rail & road bridges near Manchuria.[2]

U.S. Casualties

American casualties in the Korean war totaled 138,246 (24,804 dead) July 12 (announced July 15).[3]

CMH Awards

Posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor awards: (July 3) Marine Pfc. John D. Kelly of Homestead, Pa., who left post as radio operator to attack 3 enemy bunkers; killed May 22, 1952; (July 4) Medical Corpsman John Edward Kilmer of San Antonio, who sacrificed life last Aug. 13 to shield a wounded Marine from enemy fire; (July 8) Marine Cpl. David B. Champagne, 19, of Wakefield, R.I., killed May 28, 1952 while leading assault on an enemy hill; (July 11) Marine Pvt. Jack William Kelso, 18, of Fresno, Calif., killed Oct. 2 while trying to cover escape of 4 comrades from a bunker; (July 13) Marine S/Sgt. Lewis G. Watkins, 27, of Seneca, S.C., who seized a live grenade to protect his men.[4]

Japanese Protest on Boat

Japan protested to South Korea July 13 that Korean policemen had fired on a Japanese Coast Guard boat from Take Shima, a rocky Sea of Japan island used by fishermen and claimed by both countries.[5]

EAST EUROPE

Beria Purged

The overthrow of Lavrenti P. Beria as chief of internal security forces in the USSR was announced in Moscow July 10. It was the first known purge within the Kremlin's top hierarchy since Stalin's death. Beria's downfall set off a series of actions against men associated with him, particularly in his native Georgian Republic.

Sovfoto

L. P. BERIA

Beria was accused of "criminal & anti-state activities" aimed at gaining personal power & converting the USSR to capitalism. A communiqué from the All-Union Communist Party Central Com. revealed his fate:

- Ouster as a First Deputy to Premier Georgi M. Malenkov and as Internal Affairs Minister.
- Expulsion from the CP.
- Arrest to face trial before the USSR Supreme Court.

Facts on Beria

Born 54 years ago in Tbilisi (Tiflis), Georgian capital, son of peasants. Became architectural engineer, joined CP 1917 & fought 4 years as underground soldier in Caucasus. Joined Cheka (first Soviet secret police) 1921; worked up in 10 years to CP leadership in Caucasus, won Stalin's notice for purge of Georgian CP.

Called to Moscow 1938 to head secret police, undo some extremes wrought by predecessor Yezhov in purges of 1930s. Became known in Russia as "purger of the purgers." Policed Soviet during World War II, banished some ethnic groups to Siberia for suspected disloyalty. Reportedly given post-war responsibility for atomic weapons development, remaining Soviet police boss.

Was regarded by observers outside USSR as irval to Premier Malenkov in post-Stalin regime; generally rated above 2 other First Deputy Premiers (Forgn. Min. Molotov, Defense Min. Bulganin).[6]

'People's Enemy'

A Moscow *Pravda* editorial outlined the details of Beria's "criminal venture" as a "people's enemy." Items:

"By various careerist machinations" he "wormed himself into confidence & threaded his way to leadership." His "anti-party & anti-state activity" was at first "deeply concealed & masked, but lately—having become impudent & letting himself go—Beria started to disclose his real face."

He tried to "put the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs before the party & the Govt." and pack it with people chosen for "personal loyalty to himself." He "impeded" urgent decisions on agriculture to create "difficulties in [Soviet] food supply." He sought "by various crafty schemes" to "undermine the friendship" of the USSR's various Soviet republics in a "multinational Socialist state." He "impeded" efforts to liquidate "some facts of lawlessness & arbitrary action."[7]

Beria finally "lost the face of a Communist & changed into a bourgeois renegade and became an agent of international imperialist forces. He hatched plans to grab the leadership of the party & country with the aim of actually destroying . . . the party by a capitulatory policy which would have brought about ultimately the restoration of capitalism."

Reports on Arrest

Persons recently in Moscow speculated July 11 that Beria's arrest had been accomplished June 27. They recalled that tanks & truckloads of soldiers appeared in the Soviet capital that day. In the evening, Beria was the only absentee when top Soviet leaders attended the Bolshoi opera.

Kruglov Named Successor

Beria was succeeded as Internal Affairs Minister by Col. Gen. Sergei N. Kruglov, his deputy minister since the Cabinet consolidation that followed Stalin's death.

(Kruglov was Internal Vice Commissar during World War II, Internal Affairs Minister from Jan. 1946 until last March.)

Aftermath

The Soviet press followed up July 12 with editorials stressing that Beria had sought to exploit nationalism among various Soviet races and spread disunity in the USSR. *Pravda* July 13 repeated another recent party line theme: Marx-Lenin theory called for collective leadership of the CP, not one-man rule. The Govt. announced July 14 that the entire Supreme Soviet would meet July 28 (presumably to approve Cabinet changes resulting from Beria's ouster).

Removal of Vyacheslav A. Malyshev as Transport Machinery & Heavy Machinery Minister was announced July 14 (no details given as to his fate). His successor, Ivan Isidorovich Nosenko, denounced Beria.

Expulsion from the Communist Party of Vladimir G. Dekanozov, recently installed by Beria as the Georgian Republic's Internal Affairs Minister, was announced July 15. Replacement of Ivan Usenko by Walter Raudsalu as Estonian Justice Minister was reported the same day.

West Studies Effect

Western observers disagreed on what would result from the purging of Beria. There was speculation that it represented personal victory for (1) Malenkov & his career CP faction, (2) Molotov or (3) the Soviet military over the police.

The West could not agree whether to expect a reversal or intensification of the post-Stalin "soft" policies on foreign affairs & satellite rule. (There had been no apparent letup in the "peace" & "leniency" program. A speech by Hungarian ex-Premier Matyas Rakosi July 11 & a Cominform *Journal* received in Vienna June 13 indicated that new Red policies would stand.)[1] Some thought Beria would be made scapegoat in a "show" trial for discontent, production lags & disorders in both the USSR & its satellite states.

U.S. Reaction

State Secy. John Foster Dulles said July 10 at a Western Foreign Ministers meeting in Washington [see p. 231B2]: "A new convulsion is underway" in Russia and the Red dictatorship's "inherent weakness is disclosed." (The State Dept. said Amb.-to-Moscow Charles E. Bohlen had given it an advance tip to expect Beria's downfall. He was in Paris on a vacation trip when the news came, flew to Washington immediately.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Foreign Relations Com. chairman, predicted "the inevitable bloodbath" as Beria's rivals wiped out his "vast apparatus" throughout the USSR. Wiley said "this may be one of our greatest opportunities" to "exploit boiling tensions inside the Iron

1—see p. 221G3 2—see p. 222B1 3—see p. 222C1 4—see p. 210C-D 5—see p. 178D 6—see pp. 74E, N, 75D 7—see pp. 214P-215C, 106N, 107B

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Curtain" and expose "the true hideous nature of the Soviet slaughter-hause."[1]

(The N.Y. *Daily Worker*, waiting until July 13 to discuss the Beria case, said Moscow had "nipped a well-hidden agent on whom the enemies of peace & socialism had placed some of their best hopes.")[2]

West Offers Germans Food

$15 million worth of American food was offered East Germans by Pres. Eisenhower and plans were made to deliver it despite a Soviet rebuff.

The President announced the offer July 10 in a note to Moscow & a letter to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who had appealed July 4 for help in relieving hunger in East Germany. The note to Moscow said "deteriorating food supply" had "been an important factor in recent demonstrations against the local authorities." Russia was asked to help work out "methods of distribution" so Western relief supplies could be sent in.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov rejected the offer July 12 as a "propaganda maneuver." He denied there was an East-Zone food shortage. East Germans denounced it as an "insult" & a plot to organize an "espionage ring" in the Soviet zone. The German Reds said the way for the U.S. to "help the German people" was to end "restrictions on East-West German trade" [there were none on food shipments]; abolish the Schuman coal-steel pool, European Army treaty & West German peace contract; "call a 4-power conference for a peaceful solution of the German problem."

The Voice of America told East Germans July 12 that Pres. Eisenhower had ordered food sent to their borders despite the Reds' refusal to admit it. The Mutual Security Admin. was preparing to send a 4,500-ton shipload of flour, peas, beans, lard & dried milk from New York to Hamburg—first of 750,000 tons to be sent.[3]

Meanwhile Mayor Willi Kressman of Kreuzberg, a borough of the U.S. sector of Berlin, used city funds to set up a market where milk, oranges & potatoes were sold to East Germans at a fraction of normal prices. Thousands of East Berliners patronized the market July 14-15.[4]

East Sector Reopened

New anti-Red strikes in East Berlin subsided July 9 after the Govt. announced that most persons arrested for recent riots would be freed. The Russians lifted martial law July 12.[5]

New Justice Minister

Ouster of Justice Min. Max Fechner for "activities hostile to the Republic" was announced July 15 by East Germans Premier Otto Grotewohl. He was replaced by Frau Hilde Benjamin, 51, Chief Deputy Supreme Court justice known for merciless punishment of "saboteurs" & "spies." (Fechner's ouster was linked by West Berlin observers to the purging of Soviet Internal Affairs Min. Beria. Fechner was a leader of Soviet-zone Social Democrats who joined the Reds in 1945, had been Soviet-zone Justice Minister for 4 years.)[6]

1—see pp. 222C3, 221G2 2—see p. 107F 3—see p. 210D-E 4—see p. 222D2 5—see p 222C2 6—see p. 202K 7—see p. 222F2 8—see p. 158B 9—see pp. 234E2, 223A1 10—see p. 210N 11—see p. 234G1

WESTERN ALLIES

For Big 4 German Talks

The Forgn. Ministers of the U.S., Britain & France concluded a July 10-14 conference in Washington by agreeing to invite Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov to join them in an "early-autumn" meeting to discuss German unification & conclusion of an Austrian peace treaty.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault & the Marquess of Salisbury, acting British Forgn. Secy., issued July 14 a communiqué in which they summed up decisions reached in the 5-day conference. The communiqué said "the first steps which should lead to a satisfactory solution of the German problem" were "organization of free elections" & creation of a free all-German Govt.[7]

Far East Policy Agreement

The 3 ministers agreed that "pending further consultation," their "common policies . . . toward Communist China should be maintained." This presumably meant no change in opposing views on admission of Red China to the UN, but did constitute a guarantee to defend Korea against post-armistice attack. They warned Red China not to break a Korean armistice [see p. 229E3] or use it as an opportunity to intervene in Indo-China or any other part of Asia.

They also discussed "measures to hasten a satisfactory outcome & the restoration of peace in Indo-China." They agreed that: (a) "The struggle in defense of the independence" of Viet Nam, Cambodia & Laos was "essential to the free world" and (b) French plans to give the 3 states independence within the "harmonious & flexible framework" of the French Union were "of fundamental importance" to Southeast Asian security.

Sole failure reported in the 5-day meeting: inability of Dulles & Lord Salisbury to come to any agreement on the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal military base.[9]

★ ★ ★

Reds Halt Stevenson

World-touring Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic nominee for U.S. President, was held at gunpoint by People's Policemen in East Berlin for half an hour July 11. Stevenson, unrecognized, & his party were halted on the threat, "you move—we shoot," after they had taken pictures outside the ruins of Hitler's Chancellory. They were freed on orders from higher-ups after the flims were confiscated. Stevenson said a German policeman "confidently informed" him "that one was not allowed to take photographs in the U.S." either.[8]

★ ★ ★

U.S. Aid Authorized

Congress completed action July 13 on a bill authorizing $5,157,232,500 in U.S. foreign aid in fiscal 1954. That was $317 million less than requested by Pres. Eisenhower, and $2.4 billion less than budgeted by ex-Pres. Truman. Actual voting of funds was to come later in appropriations bills.

Conditions on EDC

The authorization, as finally evolved by a House-Senate conference committee, attached a condition to the $2,129,689,870 earmarked for military aid to Europe.

Half of West Europe's arms-aid share was set aside for countries in the proposed European Army (France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg). Their funds could be committed to the production of arms destined for them. But the goods could not be delivered until they ratified the European Defense Community treaty.

(The weapons were not expected to be ready for about 2½ years.)

To Ease Crop Surplus

The bill also specified that $100 million-$250 million of the money spent by the Mutual Security Admin. must be used to buy American farm surpluses for allied countries.

End of Aid Foreseen

The measure called for cutting off all U.S. foreign economic aid by June 30, 1956, and for ending military aid a year later.

(Sen. Robert A. Taft [R., O.] said July 4: he had advised Admin. Harold E. Stassen to prepare an MSA liquidation program "because I believe that's the only basis on which the next session [of Congress] will be willing to grant even a sharply reduced fund." "Unless there is a big change in the world," Taft asserted, Congress was "through" with foreign aid.[10]

Vote on Bill

The authorization bill was passed July 13 by 221-109 in the House, unanimously in the Senate. House vote: for—126 D., 94 R., 1 ind.; against—29 D., 80 R. Major items (in millions of dollars):

Area	Military	Economic
Europe	$2,129.7	$250
Asia & Pacific	1,081.6	.....
Formosa, Indo-Ch.	.....	484
Middle East, Afr.	355.2	.....
Latin America	15	.....
NATO production*	200	.....
Intl. Children's Emergency Fund (UN)	.....	9
Freight on overseas relief parcels	.....	1.825
Basic materials dvpt.	.....	10

*In France, Britain [See p. 143K]

France Criticized

Passage of the aid authorization was preceded July 12 by circulation of a Senate Appropriations Com. report criticizing French finances. The committee's staff said France was "constitutionally incapable" of balancing its budget, substituted U.S. aid for taxes. The French called the report "onesided & unfair." They said France's budget included expenditures urged by the U.S. and deemed important to American security.[11]

Psychological Warfare Plan

Pres. Eisenhower's Com. on Intl. Information Activities recommended July 8 that the 3-man U.S. Psychological Strategy Board be replaced by an Operations Coordinating Board within the Natl. Security Council.

Vs. Separate Strategy

The committee, headed by William H. Jackson of Princeton, N.J., said psychological strategy could not be separated from official policies & actions in the foreign field. The new board would map detailed plans to carry out psychological warfare on this basis, not independently.

Doubts Russians Changed

A White House summary of the committee's report said there was "no reliable evidence that the recent changes in the Soviet regime & in Soviet tactics involve any change in the basic Soviet objective of a Communist world" under Kremlin control.

The committee warned of the "danger in formulating foreign policies beyond the capabilities of the U.S." to carry out, which it called "a prevalent error in the past."

It urged abandonment of pure propaganda efforts & institution of overseas programs giving a factual, non-boasting picture of the U.S. Government libraries abroad should distribute books criticizing U.S. life, officials & institutions, but not subversive books, the report said.[1]

Committee members besides Chrmn. Wm. Jackson: C. D. Jackson, Presidential asst. on Cold War planning; Robt. Cutler, Presidential asst. on natl. security, Natl. Security Council Planning Board chrmn.; Defense Undersecy. Roger M. Kyes; Gordon Gray, N.C.U. pres., ex-dir. of Psychological Strategy Board; Barklie McKee Henry, dir. of several corporations & institutions; John C. Hughes, ex-pres. McCampbell & Co. (textiles), World War I aide to Gen. Pershing; Sigurd Larmon, pres. Young & Rubicam (advertising); Abbott Washburn, ex-General Mills exec., OSS member in World War II.

Gruenther Takes Command

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway formally handed over Supreme Command of Allied forces in Europe to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther in Rocquencourt, France July 11. Ridgway warned a gathering of NATO representatives that the threat of communism had not "sufficiently abated to warrant a different course of action." Gruenther also cautioned against "tendencies toward relaxation." It would be "a great pity," he said, "if we wearied & faltered in the last hard stretch of the goal we have agreed upon."

Ridgway flew to Washington later July 11 to take over as Army Chief of Staff. Gruenther followed to testify before the House Appropriations Com. on foreign aid July 14. The new NATO commander warned that the Allies might "lose confidence in us" if aid was cut sharply.[2]

Dulles on Japan

Dulles said July 13 the U.S. was "thinking" that Japan should eventually raise a 35,000-man (10 divisions) security force, but it was up to Japan to decide whether to do so. A reference by Dulles to a possible 10-division Japanese force, made before a Senate committee July 10, had been criticized by the press in Japan, where many opposed rearming.[3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Drought Aid

Pres. Eisenhower promised July 10, during a one-day flying visit to Amarillo, Tex., that the Govt. would "do what we can do" to help the drought-stricken Southwest. He renewed his campaign promise that "the assets of the Federal Govt. would be marshaled to help" Americans in distress due to circumstances beyond their control.

In Amarillo, the President & Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson conferred for 3 hours on drought relief proposals with the governors of Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma & Kansas and representatives of Arizona's governor.

En route, Gen. Eisenhower's plane came down to a 1,500-ft. altitude for 150 miles from Oklahoma City to Amarillo to give him a close view of drought-seared fields. The President returned to Washington July 10.

Congress Votes Relief

A compromise bill to provide an estimated $100-$200 million in loans & subsidies to drought-stricken stockmen & farmers was approved by both houses of Congress July 13. The President signed it July 14.

The measure was an adjustment of legislation passed July 9 by Senate voice vote and 388-4 House vote (Republicans Kit Clardy [Mich.], Noah M. Mason [Ill.], Karl C. King [Pa.] & Daniel A. Reed [N.Y.] opposed).

The final bill made $16 million available immediately, authorized unlimited appropriations as needed. Subsidies were for low-cost feed & seed. 3-yr. loans at 5% were to be provided for stockmen unable to find credit elsewhere.

Govt. Ships Feed

Meantime the Agriculture Dept. shipped from Chicago July 13 the first 190-carload (about 420,000 bu.) installment of oats for disaster areas. It already had sent more than 7,000 tons of cotton seed meal from New Orleans, was processing orders for more than 740,000 bu. of corn at the Kansas City office.

The feed had been bought by the CCC to support prices. The oats were to be sold at 50¢ a bu. at point of delivery, the cotton seed feed at $35 a ton, the corn at $1 a bu. Railroads had cut their rates 50% for hauling emergency feed.

The Agriculture Dept. July 9 revealed trouble in a 2-week-old program of aiding drought-stricken stockmen by buying at least 10 million lb. of utility grade beef a week for 20 weeks. The department said it could not keep the schedule because processors were demanding prices higher than justified by the cost of underfed cattle in Texas & Oklahoma. The Govt. bought only 3,621,000 lb. at a 34.36¢-a-lb. average price the week to July 3. It bought only 5,250,000 lb. at 36.95¢ the next week.[4]

McCARTHY

Storm Center

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) accepted July 9 the resignation of Joseph Brown Matthews as staff director of his Senate Investigations Subcom. But he almost simultaneously clashed with the Eisenhower Admin. on 2 other fronts—"book burning" & investigation of Central Intelligence Agency men.

Matthews Resignation

Eisenhower Joins Critics

Pres. Eisenhower, in what was interpreted as a direct attack on McCarthy, joined 3 prominent Catholic, Jewish & Protestant clergymen July 9 in denouncing (without mentioning names) an *American Mercury* article in which Matthews said Protestant clergymen formed "the largest single group supporting the [U.S.] Communist apparatus." "Generalized & irresponsible attacks that sweepingly condemn the whole of any group of citizens are alien to America," the President declared. "Such attacks betray contempt for the principles of freedom & decency."

McCarthy said Pres. Eisenhower could not have been referring to the Matthews case.

The President took his stand in a telegram answering a wire from Msgr. John A. O'Brien of the U. of Notre Dame, Rabbi Maurice H. Eisendrath, pres. of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, pastor of New York's 5th Ave. Presbyterian Church. They had warned that "destroying trust" in religious leaders "is to weaken the greatest American bulwark against atheistic materialism & communism."

Matthews' charges were denounced & the President's stand praised July 10 by the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the American Jewish Com., the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Princeton Institute of Theology and the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

(The Rev. Dr. John A. Mackay, pres. of Princeton Theological Seminary & Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., denied July 11 Matthews' charges in *American Mercury* articles that he was pro-Red.)

Yields on Ouster

McCarthy, who previously had blocked Matthews' dismissal, "very reluctantly" accepted his resignation an hour after the President's wire was made public. Matthews, who wrote the disputed article before he became

1—see pp. 233B2, 27G 2—see p. 203E 3—see p. 223E3 4—see p. 213F-H (See Index sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

a McCarthy aide, had submitted his resignation July 2 immediately after the subcommittee's 3 Democratic members had demanded his ouster.

Matthews said his article was "factual & fully documented." He charged that the "only" publicized quotation from it was "taken out of context" and used "to smear me" and make it seem that it was "made or approved" by McCarthy. He asked "in common decency" to be allowed to give the subcommittee proof of his accusations. But the subcommittee July 10 refused, over McCarthy's protests, to let Matthews testify. Members insisted that the subcommittee had no jurisdiction over investigations of communism in the church.

Democratic Committeemen Quit

The McCarthy Subcom.'s 3 Democratic members resigned July 10 in protest after the subcommittee's 4 Republicans voted to give McCarthy sole power to hire & fire staff members. However, they retained their membership in the subcommittee's parent Govt. Operations Com.

Democratic Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) & Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), resigning, said they had been put in "the impossible position of having responsibility without . . . authority."

McCarthy retorted that their walkout seemed "a continuation of the old Democratic policy of either rule or ruin." The subcommittee would operate without them, he said. "If they don't want to take part in uncovering the graft & corruption of the Truman-Acheson Admin., they are, of course, entitled to refuse," he declared.[1]

CIA Investigation

McCarthy turned attention to the Central Intelligence Agency by charging in the Senate July 9 that CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles, State Secy. Dulles' brother, was blocking a McCarthy Subcom. investigation of William P. Bundy, a key CIA official.

Accusing Dulles of a "most blatant attempt to thwart the authority of the Senate," McCarthy demanded that he be subpenaed to answer for allegedly ordering CIA men not to testify at Congressional hearings.

McCarthy said his subcommittee wanted to query Bundy about his appointment as liaison officer between the Natl. Security Council & the Atomic Energy Comm. He questioned Bundy's fitness, saying that Bundy was ex-State Secy. Dean Acheson's son-in-law and had given $400 to Alger Hiss' defense fund.

'Formula' on Witnesses Sought

Dulles visited McCarthy's office July 10 and was told that his agency was not "sacrosanct" nor immune to inquiry. GOP Admin. leaders indicated, however, that they thought CIA work so sensitive & confidential that Congressional questioning of its officials was undesirable from a security point of view.

An immediate showdown was averted July 14 when Dulles & McCarthy agreed that the subcommittee would call no CIA men until a "formula" was worked out to handle such matters. McCarthy agreed to give the CIA all his subcommittee's "information" on Bundy for CIA evaluation.

'Book Burning' Issue

McCarthy, in a July 9 letter to Dr. Robert L. Johnson, outgoing chief of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin., termed "completely ridiculous" Johnson's policy statement authorizing overseas libraries to use books by Communists if their contents served democratic aims.

Johnson's statement had received State Secy. Dulles' approval. Pres. Eisenhower, who had not seen its exact language, had indorsed its intent. The policy was put into effect by a directive issued by Johnson July 15.

McCarthy, directing Johnson to appear before his subcommittee, said he thought it impossible for a Communist to write anything to aid democracy and that accepting a Communist's works was "giving our stamp of approval." He asked Johnson for:

(1) "A list of those Communists whose writings you feel 'serve the ends of democracy.' "

(2) "An 'estimate' of the amount of taxpayers' money you would like to have appropriated to purchase & maintain the works of Communists . . ."

(3) "The individual or individuals responsible for the decision to continue the purchase of books by Communist authors."

Johnson Defends Policy

Johnson replied that while he did not "believe that a Communist author ever speaks affirmatively for democracy," "it would be unwise to foreclose the opportunity of using, to serve affirmatively the ends of democracy, something that a Communist has written for an entirely different purpose." "In some cases," he said, "the most effective way to refute the propaganda of the Communists may be to turn the words of their own writers against them."

Johnson noted "exceptional situations where the omission of a scientific or technical work, which happens to have been written by a Communist or Communist sympathizer, may make a library incomplete with respect to information on a particular subject of special concern to the country where the library is located and where American interests are promoted by furnishing such information." He said "disadvantages" of keeping Communists' books already in overseas libraries "may be outweighed by publicity regarding their sudden removal which may be unfavorable to the United States and actually promote popular interest in the author & his works." "The presence of a book in our libraries places no official stamp of approval on the contents or the author," Johnson declared.[2]

Johnson charged July 15 that "some of those who are in the forefront of the fight against communism are among those who are damaging the action programs that do battle against it" by making wild charges that the State Dept. was "soft on communism."

Writers Refuse to Answer

Meantime the McCarthy Subcom., continuing its questioning of authors whose works appeared in State Dept. overseas libraries, heard 2 writers invoke the First Amendment rather than the 5th July 14 to justify refusals to answer questions.

Harvey O'Connor refused, under the First Amendment's freedom-of-the-press guarantee, to tell whether he was a Communist or to discuss his books. Leo Huberman, declaring himself "a Marxist & a Socialist" but not a Communist, declined to discuss his works on the same grounds.

Both writers also challenged the subcommittee's authority to query authors of books in overseas libraries. They said they never had worked for the Govt. nor been consulted on use of their books and that the subcommittee was empowered only to investigate Govt. operations. McCarthy said royalties from Govt. purchases of O'Connor's books had "gone into the coffers of the Communist Party."[3]

COMMUNISM

Condon Vs. Atom Ban

Rep. Robert L. Condon (D., Calif.) charged in a House speech July 14 that the Atomic Energy Comm. "did not fairly evaluate" FBI data on him when it barred him from an atomic weapons test in Nevada. This information, he said, "basically . . . consisted of anonymous allegations that in the past I had associations with individuals or organizations now considered hostile to our Govt." He declared that "I am not & have never been a Communist or a Communist sympathizer."

Wide World
REP. CONDON

Condon termed "absolutely false" a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* report that the Navy had considered canceling a launching speech he made at the Mare Island Navy Yard and had implied in a directive that he was "persona non grata." He said the story had been denied in a letter from Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson.[4]

Immigration Cases

Chicago Sun-Times cartoonist Jacob Burck (originally Yankel Bochkowsky), 48, Polish-born Pulitzer Prize winner, was ordered deported by the Immigration Service in Chicago July 8 on grounds he was a Communist when he last entered the U.S. Burck, denying he ever was a Communist, said he carried a CP card on a 1936 trip to Moscow to help sell murals to the Soviet Govt. He admitted having drawn cartoons for the *Daily Worker*.

George Solti, 41, Hungarian-born conductor of the Frankfort (Germany) Opera, confirmed in Frankfort July 11 that the State Dept. had withheld a visa for his entry to the U.S. pending "clarification" of charges that he had been a member of the Communist-sponsored "German-Soviet Society" in Munich. Solti said the membership list was "forged" and he never joined.

1—see p. 224C2 2—see pp. 224F3—225C1
3—see p. 225D1 4—see p. 225F1

ARMED FORCES

Fathers to be Drafted

Pres. Eisenhower issued an order July 11 discontinuing draft deferments based solely on fatherhood after Aug. 25. Men now deferred as fathers were to continue in that category. But those 18½-26 years old, when called up after Aug. 25, were not to be deferred for parenthood unless undue hardship would result from their induction.

The White House said many youths deferred temporarily as students or critical workers had gained permanent deferment by becoming fathers. This caused premature drafting of other younger men and constituted a "serious inequity." Dependency deferments, increasing by 12,000-14,000 a month, accounted for 12%-14% of the registrants in the 18½-26 bracket.

September Call

The Army announced July 9 that September's draft call would be 23,000 —same as July & August. This would bring the total since Sept. 1950 to 1,515,430.[1]

Mobilization Policy

A statement on Eisenhower Admin. mobilization policy, issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization July 6, confirmed the "broad industrial mobilization base" fostered by the Truman Admin. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had said last winter the broad base idea was wasteful in some respects and that high-cost producers should be eliminated.

The new ODM statement emphasized that filling of gaps in machinery, tools, equipment & power would be "highly selective." It said multiple sources of supply, with "systematic maintenance" of idle plants & machines needed in event of full mobilization, would be continued.

Procurement Cuts Studied

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens said July 13 all Army procurement plans were being studied to determine what "readjustments" were needed besides a $480 million cutback in tank & truck production announced July 8.

Ammunition production was not to be reduced. But tank & truck production was to be cut to less than $50 million a month (from $160 million) and remaining orders were to be concentrated in single plants.

Detroit auto industry spokesmen predicted July 9 that most men laid off due to the drop in army production would be absorbed by civilian industry. But Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW (CIO) foresaw "serious trouble before winter." Brig. Gen. Carroll H. Deitrick of the Detroit tank-automotive center said machine-tool plants would remain intact in event of an emergency.[2]

CONGRESS

Profits Tax Extension

Legislation extending the excess profits tax for 6 months (through Dec. 31) was passed by the House July 10. The Senate approved it by voice vote and sent it to the president July 15.

House vote: 325-77 (169 R., 156 D. for; 38 R., 38 D., 1 ind. against).

House passage of the bill was considered a major victory for Pres. Eisenhower. He had said the estimated $800 million it would yield was needed urgently to reduce a budget deficit in prospect for fiscal 1954.

The measure would affect about 50,000 of the U.S.' 425,000 taxpaying corporations. It was to be retroactive to June 30, when the original legislation had died.

The bill had been approved, 16-9, by the House Ways & Means Com. over Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed's (R., N.Y.) opposition July 8. The House Rules Com. cleared it for floor vote July 9 under a rule, requested by the GOP leadership, which barred amendments from the floor.[3]

Appropriations

A bill appropriating $1,057,781,000 for the Atomic Energy Comm., $29,-882,400 for the Selective Service System, $189,721,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority & $3,961,968,264 for the Veterans Admin. was passed by Senate voice vote July 10. It was sent to joint conference committee for adjustment with a $45,017,000 higher House version.

The Senate July 7 passed a $2,028,-940,761 appropriation for the Labor Dept., Health, Education & Welfare Dept. & related agencies after approving 14 increases totaling $20,505,-000. 2 of the increases had been requested by Pres. Eisenhower—$426,-000 to the Office of Education & $151,-000 to the office of the Health, Education & Welfare Secy.[4]

New Members

Ex-State Sen. Alton A. Lennon, 46, Wilmington lawyer & conservative Democrat, was appointed to the U.S. Senate by Gov. William B. Umstead of North Carolina July 10. He was to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Willis Smith (D.).[5]

James B. Bowler (D.), 78, of Chicago was elected to the U.S. House from Illinois' 7th Congressional Dist. July 7. He defeated Philip Buffa (R.) in a special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D.).[6]

Party division in Congress after accounting for new members:

	R.	D.	Ind.	Vacant
Senate	48	47	1	0
House	219	212	1	3

LABOR

Miner Fund Taxable

The Internal Revenue Bureau disclosed July 13 it had ruled that the United Mine Workers' $90 million welfare fund did not qualify for tax exemption. The union was advised that retired miners must file tax returns on $1,200 annual pensions (unless qualified for the $1,200 exemption to persons over 65).

It was not made clear whether the UMW must pay taxes on its entire welfare fund receipts (including the 40¢-a-ton royalty from mine owners) or only on $769,000 annual income from investment of the reserve. Experts said the fund could be made exempt if UMW Pres. John L. Lewis agreed to earmark all its money for specific tax-exempt purposes.[7]

Logging Truck Strike

Logging truckmen in 3 counties of northern California voted in Eureka July 10 to end a 9-day work stoppage over strict enforcement of loading limits. Drivers had left 500 loaded trucks at weighing stations when state police began their enforcement drive. $15 million worth of timber was backed up, 46 sawmills shut down, 2,000 workers idle.

Truckers said they could not always comply with load limits because (1) weight of redwood logs varied so much that load weights could not always be estimated, and (2) state law forbade the loosening of cargo chains if a load was found to be overweight.

The strike ended when police agreed to resume "tolerant" enforcement of load limits as in the past.

Unions

The CIO American Newspaper Guild's 20th convention closed in Boston July 3 with a resolution against the investigative procedures of "governmental bodies." It called them a "threat to civil liberties" and urged U.S. leaders to "rededicate themselves to historic principles" of intellectual freedom. The convention also asked that "discriminatory quota provisions based on race & national origin" be dropped from the immigration law.

The ANG delegates set wage bargaining goals of $150 a week minimum for key personnel, $75 minimum for all adults. Pres. Harry L. Martin of Memphis said Guild membership had increased by 1,474 (to 26,348) since last year and contracts had been signed providing $5,500,000 more wages. Joseph F. Collins of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. was nominated to oppose Martin in union elections next fall.[8]

A House Labor Subcom. urged July 3 that a federal grand jury investigate evidence of gangsterism in the labor field in Kansas City. Charges of intimidation tactics by unions, especially the AFL Teamsters, had been aired during 5 days of hearings before the subcommittee.[9]

GENERAL

Offshore Oil Suit

Arkansas filed suit in U.S. Dist. Court in Washington July 8 to void a recent bill giving states title to the oil-rich submerged lands off their coasts. Ark. Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry attacked the Submerged Lands Act as unconstitutional.[10]

State Dept. Ousters

Dismissal of 107 State Dept. employes since Jan. 1 on homosexuality or security charges was revealed in

1—see p. 188F 2—see p. 212G-N 3—see p. 211H-K 4—see pp. 212F, 169N 5—see p. 216E 6—see Vol. XII, p. 356A 7—see Vol. XII, p. 337B 8—see Vol. XII, p. 257G 9—see p. 92D 10—p. 168N

a report by State Dept. Security Officer Scott McLeod. It was made public July 2 by Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R., Ind.) of the House Govt. Operations Com. 54 were discharged in 1950, 119 in 1951, 134 in 1952, 74 in 1953 on homosexuality charges; 12 in 1950, 35 in 1951, 70 in 1952, 33 in 1953 on security charges.[1]

McLeod said he had been unable to find any record of 57 State Dept. employes who Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in a Feb. 1950 speech were Communists.[2]

Virginia Primary

Ex-Rep. Thomas B. Stanley, 62, defeated State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick in Virginia's Democratic gubernatorial primary election July 14. The Republicans nominated State Sen. Ted Dalton.

FOREIGN

Iran Parliament Ends

Resignation of 27 pro-Mossadegh Majlis deputies July 14 ended effective existence of Iran's only remaining Parliamentary body. Reducing active membership to 52, the resignations made Opposition deputies ineffective (a 69-member quorum was required for Majlis action) and left Premier Mossadegh absolute ruler under previously-granted decree powers.

Extra U.S. Aid Barred

In an exchange of letters made public July 9, Pres. Eisenhower told Mossadegh that the U.S. could not give Iran special aid to solve economic problems arising from the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. Replying to a May 28 letter from Mossadegh, the President promised only continued technical & military aid at last year's level, said U.S. citizens would oppose purchase of Iranian oil while the dispute remained unsettled. Eisenhower's letter, dated May 29, also advised Iran to reach an agreement with Britain on large-scale marketing of oil to alleviate "the present dangerous situation" "before it is too late."

(In the year ended June 30, Iran received about $24 million in Point 4 funds & an additional "moderate" amount of military aid. Total U.S. Point 4 aid to Iran since 1950: $47 million.)[3]

Bastille Day Riot

7 persons were killed and 130 injured July 14 in a riot started by North African nationalists at the end of a Communist-sponsored Bastille Day demonstration in Paris.[4]

French Reforms Passed

The French Natl. Assembly gave final approval by 313-268 July 11 to Premier Joseph Laniel's financial reform measures. The Assembly restored alcohol & liquor taxes rejected July 10 by the Council of the Republic (advisory upper house).[5]

1—see p. 84F 2—see Vol. X, 53C-D 3—see p. 226D1, 214L 4—see 226F1 5—see 226C1 6—see 214F 7—see 218M 8—see 226F3 9—see 207G; Vol. XII, 365A 10—see 46A 11—see 207E-F 12—see 215D 13—see 218M-N 14—see 199P

Other Foreign News

Israel

The Israeli Army reported July 10 that 2 Israeli soldiers were killed when Jordanians attacked a Jerusalem outpost July 9. (Jordan's Arab Legion charged June 27 that Israel was again expelling Arabs. In March & April, the Legion said, 52 persons ranging in age from 5 mos. to 100 years were driven into Jordan from Israel. Jordan charged 15,000 such expulsions since Dec. 1949.)[6]

David Hacohen was named July 13 as Minister to Burma (first nation in the Asian-Arab bloc to receive an Israeli diplomatic mission).

The Israeli Foreign Ministry, last Govt. ministry left in Tel Aviv, was transferred to Jerusalem July 12. . . . Histadrut (Gen. Confed. of Trade Unions) opened new hq. in Tel Aviv July 1 in Israel's first fully air-conditioned office bldg.[7]

India & Pakistan

India & Pakistan announced July 9 that modified passport rules, making it easier to travel between India & West Pakistan, had been ratified by both Govts.[8] . . . Prime Min. Sheikh Abdullah of Kashmir said July 13 he would not permit his state to be merged with India.[9]

Syria

Brig. Adeeb Shishekly, "strong man" of Syria since 1949, became the nation's first President July 11. Unopposed for the office, he received 99.6% of the 864,425 votes cast in national elections July 10. 86.83% of the registered electorate went to the

The voters also approved a new Syrian Constitution which gave women voting rights, guaranteed free elementary education and called for distribution of state-owned land.[10]

Suez Tension

British armored cars encircled the Suez Canal Zone town of Ismailia July 13 in an effort to force the return of a British soldier missing since July 9. In a counter-move, Egyptian Army guards were placed at all Govt. buildings in the town.

Another British soldier was reported July 12 to have been fatally shot in Ismailia July 11. Egyptian Natl. Guidance Min. Maj. Salah Salem charged July 14 that "lots of Egyptians" were being "killed, injured and robbed by British troops."[11]

LATIN AMERICA

Central Nations Confer

Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras & Nicaragua attended a conference of the Org. of Central American Republics in Managua, Nicaragua July 10-13. Guatemala refused to send delegates or observers. Panama sent an observer and was offered full membership.

A "Resolution of Managua" adopted by the conference reaffirmed democratic principles as the basis of the Central American republics. It called for social, economic & cultural advancements to fortify democratic institutions. It condemned international communism and recommended that Central American Govts. take steps to prevent subversive acts by Reds.[12]

Argentine-Chilean Pact

A treaty of economic unity was signed in Buenos Aires July 8 by Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón & Chilean Pres. Carlos Ibañez. They called it the "first great step" to future closer relations between their countries. Ibañez ended a 6-day visit to Argentina July 11.

Economic Union

The pact authorized establishment, within 90 days, of a Natl. Council of the Argentine-Chilean Economic Union to study ways to merge & strengthen the 2 nations' economies. The treaty invited other Latin American nations to join the union. It called for Argentina & Chile to coordinate production & tax rates, end numerous restrictions on trade & travel between the 2 countries and establish free trade ports.[13]

Other Argentine News

Sale or purchase of Argentine uranium without permission of the Natl. Atomic Energy Comm. was banned July 11. . . . Pres. Perón denounced U.S. newspapers July 6 as "agents of deceit." In a *U.S. News & World Report* article, Perón said there would be no U.S.-Argentine friction if U.S. papers told the truth about his country. (Argentina signed the UN convention on correction of "false & distorted" news reports June 11.)[14]

U.S. BUSINESS SUMMARY

Week Ended July 11

(See Vol. XII, p. 227J-L for similar 1952 period)

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week
U.S. Treasury—		
Monetary gold	*$22,438	*$22,463
Currency circul.....	*$30,279	*$30,152
Banks—		
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a**$22,585	*$22,797
N.Y. clearings	$8,238,430,129	$10,614,813,601
England note cir..	*£1,556,576	*£1,544.95
N.Y. Stock Exchange—		
Stock shares sold..	4,571,204	4,385,745
Avg. (100 stocks)†	147.82	147.92
Bond sales	$12,279,000	$13,098,600
Avg. (30 bonds)†	95.76	95.27
INDUSTRY:		
Auto truck output‡	155,427	132,005
Crude oil (bbl. a day)	b6,451,100	6,484,250
Soft-coal (tons).....	c10,050,000	9,820,000
Electricity (kwh.)	b*7,970	*8,446.193
Carloadings (cars)	b670,232	818,450
PRICES:		
Wheat (bu.)	$2.35¾	$2.35⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.87⅛	$1.87⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3425	$.241
Whlsl. food index§	d$6.62	$6.54
Whlsl. commod. index¶	d109.7	109.4
BUSINESS:	**May**	**Apr.**
Incorporations§	8,968	9,507
Consumer credit[e]..	f**$27,716	f**$26,172
Installment	f*$20,085	f*$19,656
Personal incomes (annual rate)[g]	*$284,000	*$283,100
Mfrs.' inventories[g]	*$45,461	*$44,804
Mfrs.' sales[g]	*$25,400	*$26,207
Dept. store sales (1935-39=100)[e] ..	**This Week** b80	**Last Week** 94
Failures (July 2)§..	169	195

*In millions †N.Y. Herald Tribune ‡Ward's estimate §Dun & Bradstreet ¶Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, July 1 bWeek ended July 4 cJune 27 dJuly 7 eFed. Reserve Board fTotal at end of month gCommerce Dept.

Bolivia Offered U.S. Aid

In a 3-point program of economic aid to Bolivia, the U.S. offered July 6 to: (1) sign a one-year contract to buy Bolivian tin concentrates "at the world market price at time of delivery," (2) recommend that U.S. technical aid (at present about $1,500,000) "be more than doubled," (3) consider further steps for long-term solution of economic problems.

Disorders

Indians in the Cochabamba Valley were reported July 8 to have killed 26 persons and wounded 50 in a week of raids on farms in the region. . . . Gen. Bernardino Bilbao Rioja, ex-Comdr.-in-Chief of the Bolivian Army, was wounded while resisting arrest at his home July 1 for alleged participation in a revolutionary plot.[1]

Briefs

Brazil reported July 7 that early frost had caused an estimated $300 million damage to the coffee crop.[2]

Colombia's Rojas Govt. announced July 7 the mass surrender of 600 guerrillas, foes of Ex-Pres. Gomez.[3]

Cuba announced 10% pay cuts for Govt. employes July 13, retroactive to July 1, as part of the Govt.'s economy drive. The Cabinet set Cuba's 1953-54 budget July 1 at $298 million, or $32 million less than this year.[4]

El Salvador signed the UN women's political rights convention June 24.

Guatemala announced July 11 abrogation of a 5-year trade treaty with France, effective Oct. 7.[5]

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower & a group of U.S. State Dept. officials touring Latin America visited these countries: Venezuela June 24-27, Colombia June 27-July 1, Ecuador July 1-4, Peru July 4-7 & 10-13, Bolivia July 7-9 & Chile July 13-15. Eisenhower was given honorary degrees by the Univ. of the Andes (Bogotá) & Univ. of San Marcos (Lima).[6]

OBITUARIES

Frankie Bailey, 94, Broadway showgirl at turn of century famous as "girl with the million dollar legs"; July 8 in Los Angeles.

Dr. Cole Coolidge, 56, du Pont chemical department director; July 11 in Baltimore.

Frank Fahy, 74, Speaker of Irish Dail 1932-51; July 12 in Dublin.

Annie Kenney, 73, a leader of suffragettes who won voting rights for British women in 1928; July 9 in Hitchin, Eng.

Paul A. Mayer, 83, publicist, pblshr. of *Theater Magazine* 1900-30; July 13 in New York.

Herbert Rawlinson, 67, stage & screen actor; July 12 in Los Angeles of lung cancer.

William F. Russell, 57, House of Reps. Sgt.-at-Arms in 80th & present Congress, minority Sgt.-at-Arms in other Houses since 1939; July 8 in Brandywine, Md. (heart disease).

Malcolm Stevenson, 66, 10-goal intl. polo star in 1920s; July 9 in Westbury, N.Y.

Clarence P. Wagner, 49, Democratic floor leader of Chicago City Council; July 10 in auto accident near International Falls, Minn.

1—see p. 215E 2—see 207K 3—see 215E 4—see p. 200M 5—see 215D 6—see 207M-N 7—see 228C2, 200L-M 8—see 228G1; Vol. XII, 220G 9—see Vol. XI, 320G 10—228E2

SPORTS

Hogan Wins British Golf

Ben Hogan, 40, of Forth Worth, Tex. won the British Open championship (for $1,400) at Carnoustie, Scotland July 10 with 282 for 72 holes. He was the 3d golfer to win both U.S. & British Open titles the same year. (Others: Bobby Jones in 1926 & '30; Gene Sarazen in 1932.)[7]

Dave Douglas, 35, of Newark, Del. won the $15,000 Canadian Open in Toronto July 11 (for $3,000).

NL Wins All-Star Game

The Natl. League won its 4th straight victory July 14 by defeating the American League, 5-1, in the 20th annual All-Star baseball game in Cincinnati. The AL led the series, 12-8.

Shortstop Pee Wee Reese of Brooklyn, with 2 hits, and rightfielder Enos Slaughter of St. Louis starred for the NL. Warren Spahn of Milwaukee was credited as winning pitcher, Allie Reynolds of the N.Y. Yankees as loser. Managers: NL — Charlie Dressen (Bklyn.); AL—Casey Stengel (N.Y.).

Marine AF Capt. Ted Williams, Boston star returned from combat in Korea, threw out the first ball. Net gate receipts of $126,592 & $110,000 from radio-TV went to the players' pension fund.[8]

Other Baseball News

An exhibition tour of Japan by the N.Y. Giants after the 1953 World Series was approved by both major leagues July 12. . . . Brooklyn pitcher Ralph Branca, 27, was waived by NL clubs and sold to the AL Detroit Tigers July 10 for $10,000.[9]

Horse Racing

Winners July 11: $137,100 Hollywood Gold Cup Handicap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.)—Alberta Ranches' Royal Serenade, Johnny Longden up, for $100,000; $56,000 Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. —Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, Ted Atkinson up, for $37,900.

Fortune Gordien of Los Angeles set a world discus throw record of 190 ft. 7½ in. in Pasadena, Calif. July 11.[10]

Notre Dame signed a 5-year contract to let its home football games be televised to theaters on a closed circuit (announced July 8).

Mrs. Frances S. Bera & co-pilot Marcella Duke, both of Inglewood, Calif., were named winners July 8 of the 7th annual transcontinental women's air race from Lawrence, Mass. to Long Beach, Calif. (Mrs. Edna Gardner Whyte of Flint, Mich. won the All-Women's Intl. Air Race at New Smyrna Beach, Fla. June 13.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Drive on Polio

Federal & state health agencies were using mass inoculations with gamma globulin‡ to combat seasonal outbreaks of poliomyelitis.

Incidence of the disease threatened to set a new high in the U.S. this year. The U.S. Public Health Service reported 3,116 cases Apr. 1-July 5—15% above last year's previous record rate for same period.

GG inoculations of children under 10 were carried out in:

Alabama—Montgomery Co., where 32,995 were inoculated July 1-4 and a near-epidemic was declared checked a week later. (3 of 6 victims of new cases were GG recipients.)

North Carolina—Caldwell Co., with nation's highest rate (91 cases, 2 deaths in 43,000 pop.), 11,000 inoculated July 6; Catawba Co., 14,000 in series started July 14.

Illinois—Macon Co. received GG for 13,300 doses July 14.

Air Crashes

58 persons were killed in the crash of a Transocean Air Lines DC-6B in the Pacific some 350 mi. east of Wake Island July 11. The plane was on the Wake-Honolulu leg of a Guam-to-Oakland, Calif. flight. It was carrying 50 passengers, including 8 children, & a crew of 8.

12 U.S. Navy men died when their patrol seaplane was forced down in the Bering Sea near Adak, Aleutian Islands July 2. . . . 10 USAF men were killed when a B-29 crashed near Hunter AF Base, Ga. the night of July 10-11. 10 U.S. airmen & a Norwegian pilot died July 10 when a USAF C-47 collided with a Norwegian Thunderjet at Sola Airfield, Norway.

NEW BOOKS

A Blaze of Roses. By Elleston Trevor. Idealistic British factory manager sets his plant afire. July 8. (Harper, 250 pp., $2.75)*

The City. By Julius Horwitz. N.Y. sketches, short stories. July 13. (World, 219 pp., $3)†

The City of Anger. By Wm. Manchester. Tough novel about policy racket in big U.S. city. July 13. (Ballantine, 474 pp., $3)*

The Deep Six. By Martin Dibner. Campaigns of cruiser's officers & crew vs. each other & Japan. July 9. (Doubleday, 321 pp., $3.50)*

The Long Way Round. By Pat Frank. Novelist's view of Japan & Korea. July 8. (Lippincott, 221 pp., $3)†

The Mountain. By Henri Troyat. French brothers settle opposing views during hazardous Alpine climb. Winner of Prix Littéraire du Prince Rainer III de Monaco. July 9. (Simon & Schuster, 122 pp., $2.50)*

A Multitude of Sins. By Robert Molloy. About Southern dowager. Sequel to "Pride's Way." July 9. (Doubleday, 317 pp., $3.50)*

The Seventh Sense. By Kenneth Roberts. About exploitation of Henry Gross' ability to locate underground water by use of dowsing rod. July 9. (Doubleday, 337 pp., $4)†

White Hunter, Black Heart. By Peter Viertel. Film writer's gradual discovery of movie director's character during African expedition. July 9. (Doubleday, 344 pp., $3.95)*

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‡Derivative of blood of past polio victims; rich in polio antibodies. If given near exposure time, GG can increase resistance to polio in 2d to 5th week after exposure, reduce paralytic effects if case develops. [See p. 140D]

*Fiction †Non-fiction